Purchase, adjacent to Sonora, and perhaps into that Prevince itself.

The Legislature have granted a franchise of twenty years for a bridge over the Sacramento, opposits the city. It has caused much dissatisfaction to the critzens of that place and the inhabitants of the northern parof the State.

of the State.

A private letter has been received in this city, dated San Blas, Mexico, representing that on the 4th of that month the town had been attacked by a band of robbers, who killed twelve of the inhabitants, and plundered it of all the money, jewelry, &c., they could

In the latter part of March a hot wind blew from the In the latter part of March a hot wind blew from the Colorado Desert, which in a few hours withered the grass and tender vegetation for a considerable extent about San Diego.

Serious dissensions have arisen among the Mornous, both at San Bernardino and Salt Lake.

The latest accounts from Carson Valley represent the snew as still being deep on the Sierras, grass was quite inxuriant in the valley, the cattle were fat, agricultural proposeds great, the miners making fair wages.

quite fuxuriant in the valley, the cather when the agreealthral prospects good, the miners making fair wages, and affairs generally in a prosperous condition.

The inhabitants of the southern counties are moving in the matter of building a wagon road through the Sierra to Carson Valley, via the Big Tree route, and

Sierra to Carson Valley, via the big.

Carson Canon.

The gold mines supposed to have been found in the mountains to the north-east of Santa Barbara have not turned out either rich or extensive.

A party of men recently returned from Walker's River report finding in a valley, at the head of the East Fork, gold in sufficient quantities to pay for wesking, were it not for the Indians. They learned that four white men had been kined by the savages the year before, while attempting to dig gold on the river.

The Legislature had passed a bill for changing the venue in the case of Ned McGowan, and the trial is set for May in Napa County. He is still in Sacramento, where no one has molested him, and makes no further attempts at concealment.

A party were expecting to set out from Rabbit Creek, Sierra County, in a few days, to settle in Honey Lake Valley, the terminus of the new Wagon Road route.

The wife of Joseph Lester having fallen into habits of intemperance, it so worked upon his mind, that in a fit of desperation he leaded a double-barreled shet-gun, and with one charge shot her dead, and with the other blew his own brains out. The won an had previously seen divorced from another husband, and left a fine little girl behind her.

A brick building fell on the 26th uit., in Sacramento, causing the death of a married woman, named Sara-McCabe. Dr. Burrill and his family barely escaped a similar fate. Property was destroyed to the amount of \$20,000.

\$20,000. Light draught steamers are now running regular!

Mr. P. S. Julien was murdered in his house, at Manysville, on the 36th March in presence of his wife, to whom he was recently married. The premises were then robbed of a considerable sum of money.

Henry Lewis shot himself at San Juan, Monterey County, on the 14th ult., discharging the gun with his tee.

Wm. Witt, a German, formerly from Wisconsin. drowned himself in the river, opp site Sacramento, on the 16th March, owing to troubles caused by a lawsuit in which he was involved. Edward McCanley and a man named Davis have been sentenced to death in Sonora for the crime of

On the 16th of March the wife of Dr. Graves of Co-

On the 16th of March the wife of Dr. Graves of Cotumbia committed suicide by hanging, while under a
temporary fit of ansanity.

James Wilson, formerly of Bostor, Mass., was
drowned at Muletown, Shaeta, in February last.

A fire broke out in Sacramento on the 1st inst., destroying \$50,060 worth of property, mostly belonging
to the Canifornia Stage Company.

Francisco, a Mexican Indian, has been convicted of
murder in San Jose.

There is a bill now before the Legislature, granting to an association styled the San Francisco Dock and Wharf Company, the exclusive right of building a builkhead and levying tolls around the entire front of the city. On the 24th ult. a petition, signed by several hundreds of our wealthiest merchants and most respectable citizens, was forwarded to the Legislature remonstrating against the passage of said bill and remonstrating against the passage of said bill, and asking that no action shall be taken in the bulkhead matter by the present Legislature, except to pass a bill providing for the election, by the people of this city, at the next general election, of aix commissioners, whose duty it shall be thoroughly to examine the

whose duty it shall be thoroughly to examine the whole subject, and report, with recommendations, to the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. Theodore Perry, a junior officer of the United States sleop-of-war Warren, was knocked down with a slung-shot and severely injured by a villain named Frank Hale, on the night of the "Ath with Hale was the contraction."

Smaked electors: c.apst, which commenced six minutes and forty-eight seconds before 3 o'clock p. m.

minutes and forty-eight seconds before 30 clock p. m. and ended at forty-six minutes and twenty-seven seconds after 40 clock p. m.

The Corener's jury, in the case of the Chinawoma who was found dead in her bed in a brothel, on the alley between Jackson and Pacific streets, returned a

alley between Jackson and Pacine street, returned a verdict on the 26th ultimo, that deceased came to her death from the effects of morphine, administered to her by some person or persons unknown. The body of a man named William Wycoff, a native of Nova Scotia, aged 30 years, was picked up in the bay on the 25th ultimo, near the foot of Clay street He is said to have a family residing in Purchase street

The notorious Jack Powers was arrested in this city. on the 27th ultimo, as a fugitive from justice. He is charged with having committed a burglary in Los Angles County some months ago. On the 28th, a writ of habens corpus was granted in the case and argued before Judge Freelon, of the County Court. On Months and the control of the County Court. day, the 30th, his Honor ordered the prisoner to be admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000, for his appearance to undergo a further examination on the 18th proximo.

A French shoemaker named Louis Rousseau, aged A French shoemaker named Lonis Rousseau, aged 50 years, a native of Montes, in the Province of Brittany, committed suicide on Monday night, the 30th ult., in his house on Bartlett alley, between Jackson and Pacific streets, by severing the caphalic artery of his left arm. He is supposed to have been laboring under an attack of derangement, from the excessive way of which the process.

under an attack of derangement, from the excessive use of spirituous liquors.

The Board of Supervisors met on Wednesday evening, April J. A communication was received from the Sisters of Mercy, giving the Board notice that the contract for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick was at an end, in consequence of their not having received the compensation agreed upon. The Committee on Hospitals was instructed to advertise for proposals for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick; the Union School-house to be used as a hospital

stock company, have been playing to crowded houses at Maguire's Opera House since Monday, 23d inst.

Rowe's Pioneer Circus performed for six nights at the corner of Sutter and Montgomery streets. The company consists of Hernandez, Builer, Franklin, D'Evani, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, and a number of other

Mrs. Emily P. Lesdernier, the celebrated authors and elecutionist, made a successful debut in the character of Pauline, in the "Lady of Lyons," to a crowded house, at the Metropolitan Theater, on the 30th alt. Her engagement still continues, and she is rapidly growing in public favor.

OREGON.

Our intelligence from Oregon is to March 26.

A terrible accident occurred at Oregon City, on the 17th ultimo, the steamer Portland having been carried ever the Falls at that place, causing the death of Capt. Jamieson and one of the hands, and the entire destruction of the hoat.

The weather of late had been cold and wet, yet even leaded well and four trees lead to be a burdent of the control of the hoat.

crops looked well, and fruit promises to be abundant. There had been heavy falls of snow in the interior

of the Territory during the past Winter. The Cayuse and Snake Indians had a fight at the The Cayuse and Snake Indians had a fight at the Walla-Walla Station, at which eleven of their numbe were killed. Those at the Grand Round Roserve are still discontented, and desire to return to their old

camping grounds.

Fears are entertained of another Indian outbreak in MINING NEWS.

We continue to receive favorable news from all sec-tions of the mines, and it is evident more gold will be taken out during the present three Spring months than during the like period in any preceding year.

Marriages.

In Sau Francisca, on Thursday evening, 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. Thomas Kent, by the Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr, S. L. Shaw, esq., of Humboldt, to Miss Bella Armitage, formerly of Nashville, Teun.

in San Francisco, March 20, by the Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. Edward Ph scott, of Charlestown, Mass., to Miss M. Jennie Merrill, of North Conway, N. H.

in Grace Church, San Francisco, March 17, by the Rev. Wm. H. Hill, Nr. L. F. Reed, formerly of Jefferson county, N. Y. to Miss Frances Ediza Willoox.

In San Francisco, on Sunday evening, March 22, by the Rev. B. Brierly, Capt. John T. McKenzie, of that city, to Miss Dorinda, edded daughter of the late Samuel H. Clark, esq., of Rew. York 217.

Dorinda, eldest daughter of the late Samuel H. Clark, esq., of Rew York city.

In Sam Jose, March 19, Mr. George H. Jefferson of Weston, Mass, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Quivey of San Jose
In Shasta, March 16, by Judge Hinckley, Mr. Samuel J. Chitbenden of New York, to Miss. Thereas Tuite, daughter of the bute Francis Tuite, esq. of Doblin.

At the residence of her brother, in Clarksville, El Dorado County, by the Rev. D. A. Dryden, Mr. Edwin Smith of Santa Chara, formerly of Ohio, to Miss Sasan Tong, late of St. Lovis, Mo.

In San Francisco, at Grace Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop Seott, Dr. Isaac S. Titus of Placerville, to Miss Sebs Spicer of Fowanda, Pelin.

In San José, March 18, of concumption, Mr. Roland King, a site of Allan County, Ky, a ed 40 years.
In San Francisco, on Thursday, litth inst., of putrid sore most, Fanline Richit, daughter of Capt. N. F. Richit, a native (New York, aged 4 years.
In Shasia, 17th inst., of concumption, Charles Brown, aged 26 cars, a native of Maryland.
In San Francisco, March 31, of sore throat, Frank Folsom, a citye of Augusta, M. acadé Svans, and Il months.

d about 25 years. h Marysville, March 22, Philip S. Julian, formerly of Lancas

In Maryeville, March 22, Philip S. Juhan, formerly of belief to the displayed 29 years.

In San Francisco, on Friday evening, April 3, after a protracted illness, which she bore with great fertitude, Helen Ananda, wife of S. P. Whitman and daughter of Jonathan Bellou of Rivode Island.

In San Francisco, sandenly, on Sanday morning, April 5, Mr. Thomas Wright, jr. a member of the floar, in the 5th year of his age, and born in the tity of Philadelphis, Pa.

In San Francisco, March 27, of consumption, Mary Jane, wife of Wm. H. Dowe, age 25 year and 8 months.

In San Francisco, April 5, Willey Gardner Elliot, aged 9 months and 12 days. In San Frencisco, conthe and 12 days.

San Francisco, Saturday Evening, April 4, 1857. D MEAU-No sales of either reported to-day. The market is very oull.

GRAN-No sales of Wheat. The market for Bariey is down
GRAN-No sales of Wheat. The market for Bariey is down
GROOD bags sold at 2c. 150 bags Outs at 54c.; and 100 bags Mexican
Com our private terms.

The Com on private terms.

Provisions—No sales reported.

Provisions—No sales reported.

GROCERIES—Sales of 400 bags Costa Rica Coffee, 16,000 mais
china Rice, and 100 bexes Than's Adamantic Candles, all on
rivate terms.

Liquos—100 one-eighth casks New-York Brandy sold at 55c.

WINSE—50 baskets "Gloria" Champagne sold on private

tern.s. Oil-100 cases Plagniol Olive sold at \$4 60; 500 cases do. do on private terms.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-20 bbls sold at 724c., 30 days, and 1,600 gallons on terms not made public. Corpage 24,000 th assorted sizes Scotch sold on terms not

OREGON.

It may not be known to all our readers that ther It may not be known to all our readers that there are extensive mining districts in various parts of this Territory. Oregon has within her borders gold placers of greater extent and richness than any known to the world previous to the finding of those in California and Australia. They are situated in the south-western part of the Territory adjacent to California, and have proved, as a general thing, so far as worked, about equal to the diggings in the latter. The 166-pound auggets lately found at Sucker Creek are to be credited to Oregon, that locality being within her limits. Indeed, we doubt whether there are better diggings to be found than those of Althouse, Applegate and Josephine Creeks, all tributaries of Rogue River, a large stream in the southern part of that country. The miners throughout that section appear to ry. The miners throughout that section appear to have been doing well this Winter, except so far a heir labors have been interfered with by the snow

their labors have been interfered with by the snow, which has fallen in larger quantities this season than usual. This, though a detriment at the time, is an advantage in the end, as it affords a more enduring supply of water for mining operations. As we go north we find the dry season sensibly shorter; hence, in this taitiude, there is less suffering from both heat and drouth than in the greater portion of California.

There is also a wide scope of tolerably good diggings in Washington Territory, many hundred miles north of the California line. These have been known as the Colville nanes, from their proximity to a military post bearing that name, on the Columbia, over seven hundred miles from its mouth. There are even to the enstward of these other extensive mines, known as the Pen d'Oreille; but of their richness little is known, as neither they nor the Colville mines have to the entward of these other extensive mines, known as the Pen d'Oreille; but of their richness little is known, as neither they nor the Colville mines have been much explired, owing to their remote location and the hostility of the savages in those parts. Late accounts, however, represent the few that are now at work there as doing well except when prevented by the snow, and that their prospects the coming Summer are highly encouraging. A miner, writing to The Oregonan, from Pen d'Oreille River, Dec. 27, 1856, says: "There are plenty of hill diggings in this section that will pay from one to three cents per pan, and in many places from five to ten cents. But taking all things into consideration. I doubt much if they will be made available until the Indian difficulties are settled and provisions can be bought at reassemble prices. Were it safe for a few miners to scatter out and prospect. I have no doubt but that they would find plenty of payable diggings.

There is a company of five men engaged in digging a ditch to convey water from a creek two and a half miles distant, to the mouth of Pen D Oreilie River, which will make an addition of a number of acress of payable dirt. They deserve a great deal of credit for their energy.

**Move of the mines lying to the north and west of Butte County, embracing about one-third of the mining region in this State, though less than one-quarter of the mining population. The causes of its sparse cettlenent have been its distance from the depots of immigration, the rugged nature of the country, the severity of its mining advantages. As these objections are being gradually overcome, the country is filling in with people, and its natural capacities are being unfolded in a namer that indicates it is soon to be one of the most populous and prosperous regions of the State. That the mining interest is already a broad and fouri-luting ene is obvious, from the following information derived from our correspondence and the local press in that quarter:

CENTRAL DISTRICT.**

That por

That portion of the mining region extending from, and including Butte, to Calaveras County has been, abd, as we think, properly, denominated the Central District. At an early period, when the diggings were supposed to be embraced within the scope of country supposed to be embraced within the scope of country lying between the San Joaquin and Feather rivers, all that part which was approached by the Sacremento river was called the Northern, and that reached by way of the San Joaquin, the Southern mines—terms that designated with sufficient accuracy the grand that designated with sufficient accuracy the grand divisions of the mining region, as it was supposed to exist at that day. Since then, however, a vast gold field has been discovered beyond the limit of that region, throwing its northern pertion into a central position, and disclosing the propriety of designating it by a term expressive of its relative situation. Hence, the section alluded to has been called the Central mines. This, as it is the most populous, and perhaps rich, though least extensive portion of the mines, should receive a large share of attention in speaking of mining operations. Our space, however, at present will admit of only a brief natrative of what is being done. A correspondent of Raubit Creek, Sierra County, writes that but little has been done there for several months past, owing to the cold weather, and in some places to the snow. With the return of favorable weather, however, business is becoming mere active, and a profitable season for mining is just opening to the inhabitants of that section. Some good days work have already been done—one claim near Pine Grove having yieided over \$100 per week to the hand. The Nevoda Democrat says Mr. A. T. Laird, an old miner near that place, has taken out of his claims, during the last three years, nearly half a million of dollars. At one time he had not less than a hundred nen employed upon one set of his claims. divisions of the mining region, as it was suppose million of dollars. At one time he had notices than a bundred n.en employed upon one set of his claims, the has, at the present time, three sets of mining claims, which are worked by means of hose, and about half an acre of ground, from 50 to 80 feet in depth, is washed off every week.

Week. From this quarter the mining intelligence is quite as favorable as from any other.

The Volcano Ledger, speaking of quartz operations about Drytown, Amador county, says:

On the 21st ult., the claim of Hinckson & Company

netted, of one cleaning up, three hundred and nine ounces. The amount realized this winter is \$26,000. The mines about Jackson, same county, yield better at present than ever before. About Sab Town, miners are taking out from \$12 to \$20 per day.

About Mckelumne Hill, The Chronicle says, the

About Mokelumne Hill, The Chronicle says, the surface mining is now pretty well exhausted, operations being carried on chiefly in drift and hydraulic claims, which require the investment of capital, as well as labor, to be profitable. A great amount of ground is ofter owned by a few wealthy miners, who acquired their right by purchases, from time to time. Hence it is that but little can be ascertained to a certainty, of what they are making. It is never known by untaiders, when they wesh up, or how much they have made. But the amount of dust many of them offer for sale, seems to indicate that they are doing well. The hydraulic claims pay from \$8 to \$10 a day, as a general thing.

ts a general thing, writer in The Calaseras Chronicle, speaking of A writer in The Calarcras Chronicle, speaking of this place, says: This flat has long been worked with fair success.

This flat has long been worked with fair success, and the discovery of this rich deposit will give a new in petus to mining in this locality, and cause many a vigorous arm to strike with redoubled energy for the binden treasure in the hills around this camp. Money is plentier than it has been for two years, and times more lively—and equally as much sheeting and knifering air org the Chileno race. R. A. Wiggens & Co., on Saturday last, washed out twelve ounces. Wilnot & Fardner washed out six ounces and four dollars on Monday last. These claims are on Jeses Maria Gulch.

small blind shamed, which proved to be very rich. In three days they took out over fourteen ounces of pure

gold. A chunk of gold was picked up on Thesday of instruction, the claim of Potter, Ferdinand & Co., near han Andres, that weighed over ten ounces. Last week three men washed out of the same claim between \$450 and \$500. This week water was scarce, and consequently but little gold taken out, except there ten ounce chispas.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By the arrival vesterday of the bark Yankee we have dates from Honoiniu to the 12th March, being nineteen days later.

The Yankee arrived at Honoiniu in seventeen days from San Francisco, being a good passage for this season of the year. She carried out sixteen bags of nait matter, containing about thirty bushels of papers and a large number of letters. The Yankee also carried down a quantity of ice, which was received with much acceptance by the lovers of cooling beverages at the Islands. It was selling at forty cents a poind in Honolulu. Trade had somewhat improved, owing to recent arrivals.

to recent arrivals.

The Spring fleet of whalers is now commencing to anive. Advices from the windward islands reports for at Hille and the same number at Lahaina. Being the same number at Lahaina.

four at hills and the same number at Lahaina. Being mostly vessel- just out from home, they require little clee than supplies of fresh vegetables.

On the kids February a large number of whales were seen spouting at the entrance of the harbor, which were thought to be sperm whales. Three boats from the ship Vineyard gave chase, but did not succeed in making fast to any. They proved to be hump-backs, which have been plenty about the Islands during the Winter months.

The travel between San Francisco and the Islands is evidently on the increase. A large number of our

evidently on the increase. A large number of our townsnen, says The Commercial, and old residents, are leaving in the Yankee, many of them for pleasure, and nearly all of them purpose returning in the Sun mer and Fall. Every packet that has left or ar-rived for the past few months has been crowded to its utness capacity. The Yankee takes about sixty pas-

tgers.
The cerrosive nature of the salt water in the neighbotheed of the Islands is shown by the fact that the stean-tug, which had recently been hauled out to have her bottom examined, was found with her postin tenings, boats, &c., entirely rotted off, and her iron udder actually had a hole caten through it, though it is two inches thick, and had been in the water only

eight months.

Mu-ketees had been very numerous since the late rains, and were a great annoyance to the inhabitants, especially in the evenings.

A severe shock of an earthquake was f-it at Kawai-

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Kawai-hae, Hawaii, on the 24th February, the most severe that the residents there have had for many years, and sufficient to shake down many of the old adobes in Hendelle had it occurred there.

The following account of a successful excursion after guano we extract from The Commercial Advertiser:
ABRIVAL OF THE SCHOONER LIBOLING WITH 100

TUNS OF GUANO.

The arrival of the fine schooner Liboliho, Capt.

THE SCHOOSER LINGLING WITH 100

TENS OF GUANO.

The arrival of the fine schooner Liholiho, Capt.
John Paty, on Saturday, with about 100 tune of guano
from Jervis and New Mantucket Islands, caused no
little excitement in our town. When the expedition
sailed, on the 25th of December, no one appeared to
take nuch interest in it, further than to express a
general denunciation of all humbugs.

The appearance of the specimens of guano which
we have seen is that of a fine powder, very much resendling snuff, without the strong smell of ammonia
which the Chincha guano has. Under a microscope,
it appears entirely composed of crystallized substance,
and resembles snow. Good judges pronounce it to be
first quality guano, but what its value is, compared
with Chincha guano, remains to be determined. About
eight tuns of this guano goes forward by the bark
Yankee, to be sent on by the mail steamer, via Panana, to New-York, the object being to land it in NewYork as soon as possible. The balance is being
shipped on the clipper-ship Aspasia to New-York
direct, and will reach that port about July 25.

The vessel was ten days from Honolulu to the islance, and the same number of days loading, which
was effected with whale boats.

On the 19th of January they sailed for Howland's
leland, where they arrived on the 5th of February,
landed, erected a hut, brought off a sample of the deposit and set sail next day.

They saw New-Nantucket on the 9th of February,
landed, erected a hut, brought off a sample of the deposit and set sail next day.

They saw New-Nantucket on the 9th of February,
low island, which, as they approached, gave fahit
signs of vegetation, in the shape of dry grass and
dend bushes on the water's edge. They isnuded on the
16th, and were agreeably surprised to find the entire
surface of the bland not only destitute of vegetation,
1/vet offording a vast deposit of guano of the very best
water and somewhat leaky, only saw gel down gathe
were taken on board. The passage to Honolulu, 71
clays.

the usual course of the wind was from the N. E. or The usual course of the wind was from the N. E. or S. E., and although the voyage was made in midwin-ter, the weather was mild, excepting the great heat on shere at midday. The currents appeared to change with changes of the moon, from the westward or east-werd, and from 1 to 1½ niles as hour. The landing n ight perhaps be considered difficult by inexperienced persons, but it appears to have presented no obstacle to the enterprising yovagers. our enterprising voyagers.

The agent of the Company, Mr. A. Benson, erected

upon each island a flag-staff, upon which now floats the American flag, and each island has on it a small house for the protection of the property of the Company as well as a general caveat against all intruders. One great drawback on these guano islands is the want of fresh water, not a drop of which is anywhere to be found. Rain seldom falls, as appears by the

leep to four or five feet below the surface.

Birds, eggs and fish are in such abundance as almost to singger our faith in human testimony. At times, the birds were so thick as actually to cloud the atmosphere, and it was almost impossible to step without treading on the nests. Altogether, it seems, these islands are by all accounts, a wonderful place.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

CHILE.

Dates from Valparaiso are to March 15. The most important news is the arrest of Sors. Gartias, Larrain and others, by order of the Government, charged with

and others, by order of the Government, charged with attempting to get up a revolutionary movement. It is generally supposed that there exists no foundation for this course on the part of the Government, and public opinion is strongly against the Government for its action in this matter, as calculated to produce an unnecessary alarm and disturb public tranquillity.

An accident occurred to one of the railroad trains, owing to a large piece of rock having fallen across the rails. Owing to the intrepidity and skill of the engine-drivers, no further accident than the loss of the engine-enued. The Directors have presented the engineers with gold watches, bearing suitable inscriptions, in token of their approval of their conduct.

CENTRAL AMERICA. IMPORTANT FROM GREYTOWN.

From The Aspineall Courier of April 26

300 Fillibusters on the return Home SAN JUAN RIVER ABANDONED BY LOCKRIDGE

From The Aspinsoill Courier of April 28.

Yesterday afternoon we received from Aspinsoill the following in portant telegraphic dispatch:

[By Panama Railroad Co.'s Telegraph.]

Aspinsoill, April 17, 1857.

H. B. M.'s frigates Tartar and Cossack are here with three hundred fillibusters, the most of Lockridge's face, he having abandoned the river. The Archest and two gun-boats are still in Greytown harbor. The Orice has left for this place. It is now raining terribly, and no communication with the men-of-war.

We have already stated that Col. Lockridge of the Walker aimy had abandoned his expedition upon the San Juon River, and that most of his men had been brought hither in H. B. M. s frigates Tartar and Cos-

sack.

We now learn that the steamer Tennessee arrived at Greytown on the 2d from New-York at 9 p. m., and that she brought letters to Mr. Scott with instructions that he should confer with Lockridge and ascertain that he should confer with Lockridge and ascertain his intentions as to the abandonment or continuance of the enterprise, and that he should rend home whatever men there were at the Point desirous of getting hone. On the 3d the Tennessee left for Aspinwall, to came back to Greytown on her way to New-York. One hear and a half after she left, Col. Lockridge can e down the river, informing Mr. Scott that he had at and ned the river, and that one of the boats on the "ay down had burst her boiler, causing the death of a considerable number, and injuring many more. The wounded he then landed.

After Lockridge returned up the river for the remainer of his force, having left word with Mr. Scott

Guich.

The Son Andreas Independent, of the 12th ult., announced that \$40,000 worth of gold dust was shipped from that place during the week by Wells, Fargo & Co. This Company ship weekly from \$30,000 to \$50,000. The whole amount of gold shipped weekly from San Andreas amounts to over \$70,000.

Stevens, Barry & Co., have been working a claim on Gold Hill for a long time, which yielded about \$1 a day to the hand. On last Treesday they struck a

Lockridge's torce—he selected, however, some of these who were already there, took them on board, and went out of the harbor, just as Lockridge was coming down the river with the balance, Scott trying, a little too late, to step him by the aid of the British fleet. This was on the 5th. On the 12th. the Costa Ricans came down the river on the steamer Charles Morpan, under Col. Canty, an Englishman, in the service of Costa Rica, who had been in command on the river, and was at Castilio when Lockridge reconnectered there.

Mayor Martin of Greytown had informed the men Mayor Martin of Greytown had informed the mea-who had been under Lockridge, that an arrangement could be made by which they would be sent home on one of the gun-boats of the British fleet, if they gave up their arms; this they did, and, when Col. Canty arrived, Mr. Scott was summoned on board one of H. B. M.'s frigates to meet Col. Canty. Here an agreement was drawn up, rendering the men on the Point and Mr. Scott and property safe from molesta-tion, and securing to the men a passage. Imme-diately on the arrival of the Costa Ricans, however, a cordon of boats from the fleet had been placed be-

tion, and securing to the men a passage. Immediately on the arrival of the Costa Ricans, however, a cordon of boats from the fleet had been placed before the filibusters and their hoat, to prevent any collision between them and the Costa Ricans.

Col. Canty had declared the river open, and several parties had gone into the interior with passports from him. Mora was expected at Greytown.

Since the farrival of the filibusters in the harbor of Appinwall, there has been considerable excitement among the residents of this place, including the officials of the Government and also among the coefficials at Panama. It was feared by all that all or a part of the filibusters might be quartered upon us, and, as usual in such cases, all sorts of stories were soon rife as to the nature and extent of the sickness among them on board the ships. At first, too, it was said the captains of the vessels talked as though they would certainly land them here, if they were finally refused by the United States Mail Steamship Company, which will probably be the case; and the idea of having 370 destitute and desperately situated men let loose upon this small community, began to create great alarm. Then we were assured that they could not land them except in defiance of their orders; that a part of them would be sent off, if possible, at the expense of drafts upon the British Government, and the remainder kept in the harbor by one of the frigates while the other communicated with the Admirai at Carthagena.

Col. Anderson waits here the next news from Walker.

rai at Carthagena.
Col. Anderson waits here the next news from Walker.
To-day, the 20th, is the day fixed by the Costa
Ricans for the finishing of Walker on the Pacific.

ARRIVAL OF THE PANAMA. The Pacific Kailroad Company United States Mail steme: Panama, J. M. Dow, commanding, arrived a her anchorage at Panama on Sunday evening, the 12th inst., bringing 28 passengers and the following cargo: 727 bales of indigo, 1,400 bags of coffee, 61,000 fb of India rubber, 5,600 hides, and 200 packages of snear.

sugar. Her dates are Guatemala, March 22: Cojutepeque, Her dates are Guatemala, March 22: Cojutepeque, 26th; San Jose de Costa Rica, April 8.

The most important news is, that Walker was said to be hemmed in, in the Plaza of Rivas, the allies being entrenched within 400 yards of the enemy, who were reduced to mule and dog flesh, with sugar in place of salt, for food, and in whose camp sickness was recyaler.

GUATEMALA.

Dates from Guatemala are to March 22. Sr. Don
Pedro Galvez, Minister from Peru, and Gen. Barrios, Pedro Gaivez, Minister from Peril, and Gen. Barrios, Commissioner from Salvador, had arrived at the cap-ital and heer received by the President.

To encourage the cultivation of coffee, that article has been exempted from municipal and hospital taxes for twenty wards.

for twenty years.

A Government return of the trade of the Republic for 1850 has been published, by which it appears that the total imports for the year amounted to \$1,065,816, and the exports to \$1,076,973. The largest amount of trade is done at the port of Izabal, on the Atlantic, and the exports to \$1,076,973. The largest amount of trade is done at the port of Izabal, on the Atlantic, but that of San José, on the Pacific, is rapidly increasing, and eventually the largest proportion of the indigo, cochineal, coffee and hides will be exported from the Pacific pert.

Captain Dow, of the Panama, speaks in the highest terms of the dispatch with which his cargo was discharged and received during the last trip at San José, notwithstanding the disadvantagos of the port.

From observations made at the observatory of the college during the last cruption of the volcano of Fuego on the 18th of February, the column of flame issuing from the crater reached the enormous hight of 2,021 feet.

Guatemala had sent 3,000 soldiers, well disciplined

2.021 feet. Guatemala had sent 3,000 soldiers, well disciplined and equipped, to aid the allies in Nicaragua.

SALVADOR.

From Cojutepeque, the capital of Salvador, date are to March 26. address ordered to be levied for the

nodir of a Possew Pale life is ordered to be levied for the purpose of carrying on the war against Walker.

On the 27th of February the Legislature closed its session, with the usual formalities.

On the 16th the Legislature confirmed the privilege given to Mr. F. Echardt, for the establishment of a line of Clippers between Panama and San José de Guaternale. Guatemala.

A force of 2,000 has been organized to join the allies in Nicaragua.

IMPORTANT FROM BOGOTA

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE—THE FOUR
POINTS DEMANDED BY THE UNITED STATES -NEW-GRANADA REFUSES AND DEMANDS NEW-GRANADA REFUSES, ASD \$150,000 INDEMNITY FOR THE 15TH APRIL.

We have dates from Bogota to March 17. The Gaceta Oficial and the Tiempo publish the correspondence between Messrs. Bowlin and Morse and Sors. Pombo and Gonzalez.

It appears that the six points said by the Tiempo have been depended by the United States Corporated by the United States to have been demanded by the United States Govern-ment are not correct, and the following is the actual

To constitute the cities of Panama and Asprint all into two independent municipalities, independent and neutral, with the power of self-government, extending over a territory of ten miles wide on each side of the railroad. Perfect freedom of the transit route. Neutrality and liberty guaranteed. The sovereignty not changed. Other nations to be invited to join in the guaranty.

ereignty not changed. Other nations to be invited to join in the guaranty.

Second: To code to the United States, in full sovereignty, the two small groups of islands in the Bay of Panama for a naval station, and all the rights and privileges reserved in the railroad contract, for an

privileges reserved in the railroad contract, for an ample consideration.

Third: To pay for the damages occasioned by the outbreak on the 15th of April.

Fowith: The sum to be paid by the United States. All these New-Granada absolutely and decidedly rejects, and, in her turn, claims the sum of \$150,000 from the United States for damages done to Panama and New-Granadian citizens by Americans on the 15th of April: that the United States owes reparation to New-Granada for the rude protest of Col. Ward, dated April 21, and for the disrespectful letters of Commodors Mervine and Captain Bailey.

In the House of Representatives, it has been proposed to raise a loan of \$500,000 in case New-Granada was attempted to be invaded by the United States.

The Hon. J. Morse arrived by the British steamer from Carthagens at Aspinwall.

PROPOSITIONS

PROPOSITIONS

Handed by Mesers. Masse and Bowlin, the Piempotentiaries of the the Government of the United States, to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on the 4th of February, 1857.

Proposition 1st—"To erect the cities of Panama and Aspinwall (Colon) into two municipalities independent and neutral to govern themselves, with a territory ten miles wide on each side of the railroad. The perfect freedom of the transit route. Neutrality and freedom guaranteed, sovereignty unchanged. Other nations to be invited into the guarantees."

ARGUMENT.
By this proposition New-Grenada retains the sove By this proposition New-Grenada retains the sove-reignty over the territory, only consenting to the crea-tion of municipalities with limited attributes of sove-reignty similar to States in a federal compact. By it, she releases herself from her obligation to protect the railroad route, which can only be done at

protect the railroad route, which can only be done at considerable expense.

She secures her own free use at all times over the route as perfect as she now enjoys it.

This arrangement is similar to the one between Great Britain and the United States in relation to the free municipalities of Greytown on the Nicaragua route and the late arrangement of the Bay Islands.

By this arrangement, New-Granada loses nothing, not even fancied honor, while she gains—an exemption form an openous duty of protecting the route tion from an onerous duty of protecting the route-exemption from all liability for damages for invasions at the right of transit, and secures permanent aid in defense of the integrity of that part of her territory

defense of the integrity of that part of her territory from invasion at all times.

The Second Peoposition.—"To transfer to the States the twe little clusters of islands in the Bay of Panama in full sovereignty for a naval station, and all reserved rights and priv leges in the Panama Railrord charter, for an ample consideration."

The object of my proposition is, first: To establish a navy yard in the bay of Panama. This would be nearly of as much benefit to New-Granada as to the United States; it would greatly enhance the security of the Isthmus reute from invasion or outbreak, and tend to relieve New-Granada from the necessity of defending it, as it would keep resources always at hand. It would open a splendid market to the productions of the Isthmus, and encourage trade and commerce in Granadian territory.

Granadian territory.

Beside, the United States would get nothing by the Beside, the sovereignty, as the property is now beld by individuals, and chiefly by citizens of the United States, such an establishment, drawing around

it as a common center the commerce of the Pacific, could, it is believed, have no other tendency than to enhance the wealth and glery of New-Granada.

The transfer of the railroad privileges, it is believed, carries with it but little of profit. For while it yields, under the contract, some \$40,000 or \$50,000 annually, yet the corresponding obligation to protect it, would, if properly executed, cost nearly as much, if not quite as much as the income, and the obligations are mutual. The revenue cannot be exacted without the protection afforded. By this transfer New-Granada releases berself forever from this obligation, while she would realize in the consideration the full value of her income, and even much more.

Proposition Third.—"To pay the damages occasioned by the late Panama riot.

This question needs no discussion. The liability of New Granada is a fixed fact, she was not only bound to protect the route, which would have fixed her liability, but her citizens, headed by officials perpetrated the entrage which doubly fixes liability upon her. While New-Granada has not only not investigated but refused to lend the aid of her legal process to bring up witnesses in aid of such investigation, and can now raise no question as to the result. The evidence, though not as complete as it might have been, could we have had process to bring up unwilling witnesses is yet ample to show the destruction of life and robbery of property to the amount claimed. At all events, the Government of the United States have spared no pains to ascertain the facts, and have settled it, and that is no longer an open question and New-Granada complain, as the authorities of Panama, instead of aiding to solicit the facts, threw every possible obstacle in the way, and what we have been able to obtain against their resistance must be the basis of the decision.

Proposition 4—"The sum to be paid by the United States in the facts of the decision. basis of the decision.

Proposition 4—" The sum to be paid by the United

The sum is liberal, very far above the value real or imaginary of the property conferred, for the sake of a settlement to secure peace and hurmony. The United States are willing to pay many times the real value of

the things obtained.

[TRANSLATION.]

To the Hom. Mesers, Island E. Morsis and James B. Bowley, Pleuspotentiaries of the United States of America, Art. Bogota, Feb. 23, 1857.

Gentlemen: The undersigned Pleuspotentiaries of New Granada for discussing with the Homorable Pleuspotentiaries of the United States of the Anternational questions connected with the Homorable Pleuspotentiaries of the United States of the Anternational questions connected with the Isthmus of Panama, have the honor to answer the note, dated the 13th inst., which was received at the office for Foreign Affairs in the afternoon of the 14th, and which they were pleased to address to them with reference to the "Memorandum" presented by the undersigned in the Conference held on the 12th inst., declaring inadmissible as a basis of discussion for the settlement of the questions, the four propositions set forth in a "Project of Convention" exhibited on the 4th inst. by the Honorable Messrs, Morse and Bowlin, to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Each of them had at the foot explanatory commentaries, in which it was endcavored to show that the two first were convenient and even advantageous to New-Granada. With respect to the third, to prove the responsibility of the Republic, and to demonstrate with regard to the events of the 15th April, that we should abide by the proofs obtained by the agents of the United States Government, upon the supposition that on our part not only had we failed to prosecute any inquiry, but that we had thrown obstacles in the way of the investigations carried on by said agents. But the true explanations of the propositions was to be found in the project of a Convention, ikewise presented; and, moreover, the Plenipotentiaries made, during the conference they held with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whatever additional observation of the Executive Government, so that the answer given eight days afterward by the undersigned, both being eight days afterward by the undersigned, both being eight days afterward by the under

All this was taken into the serious consideration of the Executive Government, so that the answer given eight days afterward by the undersigned, both being members of the Administration, in the Conference of the 12th, with the "Memorandum" of the same date, cannot in justice be called precipitate, nor can it be said to have been given without at least hearing the Plenipotentiaries of the United States.

The undersigned, acting conformably to their instructions, declared the propositions made to be inadmissible; but they did not close the door on all further negotiation.

structions, declared the propositions made to be madmissible; but they did not close the door on all further
negotiation.

They declared that the propositions signified the
cession of the entire territory of the State of Panama,
insenach as, that under a show of the municipal administration of the strip of land comprising the railway from one extreme to the other, and with most
ample privileges placed apparently under certain local
corporations, the greater part of these would be
formed of individuals foreign to the country, and
would, in fact, according to the project of convention,
be under the dependency of the United States Conof that Republic; for the land and sen forces
of that Republic; for the land and sen forces
of that me within gun-shot of the city, that dependency, and tutelage would be effective and constant; and likewise, because the territory of the State
of Panama being inaccessible at present, and for many
years to come to the rest of New-Granada, except by
sea, the foreign power that should gain a footing
thereon would, in fact, be the po-seesor and ruling
power of the same.

The cession would be gratuitous and dishonorable.
Peruniary compensation is tendered, or purchase
money, amount as yet undetermined, in exchange for
territerial seigniorage, and for rights and reserves on
the railroad. Whatever may be the sum promised, and
from which deduction would be made for the 15th of
April, the remainder could never represent the value
assignable to the territory of the whole State of Panama, and, above all, to the marvelous bridge thrown
by nature between the two coeans; nor with millions
could New-Granada redeem herself from the infamy

by nature between the two oceans; nor with millions could New-Granada redeem herself from the infamy and consequent ruin to which she would condemn her-self by selling for money, peopled territories, making foreigners, against their will, of many thousands of

foreigners, against their will, of many thousands of her citizens, and opening the door to dominion and conquest by a foreign power.

The cession would be unconstitutional. The con-stitution of the republic designated its territory as independent of all foreign dominion, declared that citi-zenship could neither be forfeited nor suspended, ex-cept as a penalty, according to the laws; and guaran-ted to all citizens sirect suffrage in elections, which the Project of Convention would pretend to limit in Panama and Colon to certain proprietors of landed and other property.

the Project of Convention would pretend to limit in Fanama and Colon to certain proprietors of landed and other property.

The undersigned declared that the plan proposed by the Plenipotentiaries for permanently securing liberty of transit from sea to sea, by the Istinuas of Panama does not satisfy its legitimate object, and they proved it. The Government of the United States wishes to become owner of the inter-oceanic ways; they only offer the transit to such nations as may agree to the neutrality of the territorial strip of land, acknowledging its muricipal Governments, and not upon the footing of perfect equality. The Government of New-Granada proposes a negotiation, that giving to the citizens of the United States and to their property the effective protection they desire, and the safety which they say is now wanting, with no other reason but the suspicion consequent on the faults committed by themselves, should extend to all nations the same benefits and the same advantages, leaving sacred the principle of territorial sovereignty; and here it may be added, incuring to the State of Panama for its own proper administration, the revenue now so much wanted, owing to the extreme liberality of the franchises granted. This proposal has not been properly appreciated; it implies, and so it must be understood, the participation of other Powers in the negotiation.

They also declared that various clauses of the "Project of Convention" were in opposition to the contract made with the Panama Railroad Company. That, for instance, which authorizes the Consuls of the United States, in certain cases, to establish and collect taxes upon the Railroad and upon the passengers and property passing by the same; also that clanse which would attribute to the United States full and exclusive power, either by charter or in any other manner, to provide for the construction of any other railroad within the territorial district of the existing one.

And they declared finally, in the name of their Government, that they consider New-Gran

sent that the Government of the United States should decide the question, the which comprehends a formal refusal of the indemnity demanded. The motives of refusal are to be found expressed in a few words in the "Memorandum" itself, and shall here be extended. This is not a pecuniary question but a question of principle.

This is not a pocuniary question but a question of principle.

The capital point is, the antecedents of the events and their immediate origin. The inhabitants of Panama were predisposed against the Californian emigration, on account of its generally brutal behavior, and still more predisposed against the new species of adventurers whose breeding place, whose recruiting station, whose arsenal of resources, whose starting point and whose point dappus are the United States, and who have improved and brought anew upon the scene the ancient fillibusterism. This unfavorable predisposition existed principally among the masses of the peorer class, who were frequently the victims of the outrages committed by the passing emigrante, and among a great number of destitute strangers, brought from the West Indies and other places as laborers on the railroad, and afterward turned adrift by the Company to starve. Such predisposition was the natural effect of experience, and while it existed, nothing was more easy or inevitable than an explosion of popular rage and vengeance whenever any new excess should provoke it. This is what, first the United States Consul at Panama, then wherever any new excess should provoke it. This is what, first the United States Consul at Panama, then the Minister, Mr. Bowlin, and the Commissioner, Corwine, and now the Hon. Plenipotentiaries,

[Here follows a narrative of the affair, after which

(Here follows a narrative of the affair, after which the Commissioners proceed as follows:)

To recognize, on the part of New-Granada, responsibility toward the United States for the occurrence of the 15th April, 1856, and consequently the obligation to indemnify them for the damages and losses, would be the hight of folly on the part of the Government of this country; and much less after the fact that the blood of Granadian citizens had been split, owing to the manifest aggression of North American citizens in uch less when, in consequence of those events, the Republic has been so alrociously calumnisted in the face of all nations, and has suffered so much in a moral and material interests; much less, she being the one that has a right to exact reparation for the disrespectful proceedings of Consul Ward, of Cag Bailey and Com. Mervine, official agents of the United States Government, and compensation in favor of the city of Panama and in favor of the line of the suffered in the catastrophe.

Our brethren, the Chilians and Mexicans, are hurse.

way suffered in that catastrophe.

Our brethren, the Chilians and Mexicans, are hurse forth from their possessions by sheer force, they as sacked, hanged, hunted down like wild beasts in Cal

Our brethren, the Unitars and Mexicans, are hurls forth from their possessions by sheer force, they as sacked, hanged, hunted down like wild beasts in Calfornia, without safeguard or reparation. American citizens who have seized the reins of power, after the manner of conquerors, shoot, confiscate property, and level even to their foundations the cities of Nicaragua, and should New Granada, the classic land of patriolism, willity itself by consenting to pay for the outrage perpetrated upon it!

Nor is it possible that this can be the intention of the Government at Washington. Five or six days after the deplorable events of Panama, there was formed there, by several hot annexationists or speculators, a plan for tergiversating the facts to the prejale of New-Granada; and thus plan has seen carried into execution, and having met with voluntary or deceived auxiliaries, has had the effect of concealing the truth from the President of the United States. The undersigned Plenipotentiaries are bound to believe that, in the present grave question, that Government is not animated by any spirit of ill-will toward this Kepublic, they are bound to suppose that, in becoming better informed with regard to those events and with regard to the specific causes of what it calculated with regard to those events and with regard to the specific causes of what it calculated with regard to those events and with the Granadian Legation near it, or with the Executive Government by means of its own in Bogota, in order to avoid fresh collisions between the passengers by the the railway and the natives, and to remove all motive of fear and difficulty. One of the means, considering the immense flow of passengers and treasure four time a month, would be to agree in the permanence of some vessel of war of the United States in the bay of Panama with instructions to assist the Governor of the State whenever he might request it, for the protection of the trunsit; another, not to place obstacles in the way of collecting certain moderate taxes upon t quenting of the interceeanic route, upon the basis of perfect equality for all nations. (The letter concludes with some observations on the

amount of damage done by the riot, which is said to have been greatly exaggerated by the American Commissioners. The correspondence ends with a demand by the American Commissioners for \$400,000 damages to which the New-Granadian Commissioner retorts by demanding in his turn \$150,000. Their last letter con-

cludes as follows:]

It is exceedingly painful that owing to substantal cludes as follows:]

It is exceedingly painful that owing to substantal mistakes, and in consequence of unjust prejudices, a disturbance of so grave a nature should have risen in the old and constant friendly relations between two republics of the New World, very disproportionate, it is true, in actual power, but called by their gographical position, by the nature of their political institutions, and by the progress of philosophical and humans idea, to march together toward a smiling future. The Government of New Granada expects, nevertheless, from the wisdom and high social position of the President of the United States, that upon a new and calm examination of the facts, he will give to his cotemporate and to poster by the noble example of rectofying its decisions in the deplorable affair forming the subject of this note, with the regard due to reason and the principles of honesty, which are and have been at a times the best basis of good policy.

The undersigned has the honor to be with feelings of distinguished consideration, the Honorable Messa. Morse and Bowlin's most obedient servant.

To the Honorables Isaac E. Morse and James B. Bowna, Ac. Ac.

THE POLICE CONTEST.

THE FIRST INJUNOTION DISSOLVED SEPREME COURT-SPECIAL TREM-APRIL 28.-Before

Judge Davies.

MOTION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION.

Fernands Wood act. Suncon Draper and others.

DAVIES, J.—This motion has been argued with as ability commensurate with its importance, and with

sel employed in the case.

The plaintiff files his complaint in this cause, 4leging therein that he is a taxpayer of the City of New-York, and one of the corporators thereof; and prays that the defendants may be restrained from the execution of a statute which he alleges to be une

tional and void. The relief demanded in the complaint, which it is competent for this Court to grant in a proper case, is a perpetual injunction, restraining the defe

the execution of the ac'.

The authority for this Court to interfere by way of preliminary injunction is acquired by sec. 219 of the Code. It authorizes the Court, when it shall appear is it by the complaint that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded, and that such relief, or any part there of consists in restraining the commission of any act, the commission of which during the litigation, would produce injury to the plaintiff, or where during the litigation, it shall appear that the defendant is doing, or is about to do some act in violation of the plaintiff rights, and tending to render the judgment helicitud, a temporary injunction may be granted to restrain such act. It is not granted when the plaintiff is entitled to any refief, but to the relief demanded. If, by the law, as it stood before the Code, the plaintiff had no right to the relief sought in a suit in his own name, he has now none, as the section does not profess to extend the relief which the plaintiff might claim in such a suit. If the only fiurl relief which he demands is a judgment for an injunction (as in this case), he must show that by the law, as it stood before, he was entitled to that relief. (Chemical Bank agt. The Mayor, &c., 12 How. Pr. Rep. 476.)

It is well settled in this Court that when the plaintiff appears to be entitled to a decree for a perpetual relief demanded, and that such relief, or any part there-

It is well settled in this Court that when the plaintiff appears to be entitled to a decree for a perpetual injunction, he may also have a temporary injunction, pendente lite, provided it is necessary to protect his from injury. (Corning agt. Troy Iron and Nail Factory, 6 Pr. Rep. 89)

The first question, therefore, to be disposed of is, has the plaintiff such a standing in this Court as entitles him to the relief claimed in the complaint?

The plaintiff alleges, and it is not denied, that he is a tax-payer in the City of New-York, and a corporator thereof. The meaning and extent of this averages are, that he contributes to the taxes raised in this city, and is a member of the Corporation thereof, and so

are, that he contributes to the taxes raised in this city, and is a member of the Corporation thereof, and as such is interceted in the corporate property.

By being a tax-payer he has contributed to the taxes already raised and collected therein, and is liable be assersed and to pay his aliquot part by way of taxation, to liquidate and discharge any additions burdens which may be imposed upon the tax-payer of said city. As a corporator, he is a part owner of all property, real and personal, owned by the Corporation, and has a right to be heard in any disposition to be made of it.

be made of it.

The complaint sets forth the act of the Legislature of to be made of it.

The complaint sets forth the act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 8, 1857, entitled "An act to es" tablish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide "for the government thereot." This act organises the Counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond, into a District to be called "The Metro-"politan Police District of the State of New-York," and directs the appointment of five Commissioners by the Governor and Senate, who, with the Mayors of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, exoffici, are to form a Board of Police Commissioners. Such Board is authorized to appoint various officers to aid them is preserving order and performing the discussioners of the surgeous of police, and two deputy superintendents; five surgeous of police, and so many inspectors or captains of police, not to exceed one hundred and fifty, and so many police patrolmen, as may be determined on by the Supervisors of the County of New-York, as the patrol force of said county; and so many patrolmes for the City of Brooklyn and for the Counties of Westchester and Richmond, as the Common Council of said city and Boards of Supervisors of said counties shall determine. Until otherwise provided, the existing Police force in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn with